The officers of the Special Cell, Delhi Police are performing round the clock duty in the Control Room/Special Cell which is functioning at the Delhi Police Headquarters.

(c) The recruitment process for filling up of vacancies in CRPF is an ongoing process.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments to meet the challenges posed by terrorism, by way of deployment of Central Para Military Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence; sharing intelligence inputs; financial assistance for up gradation and modernization of State Police Forces; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions; reimbursement under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE); etc.

Steps for speedy implementation of coastal security plan

918. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan for coastal security was initiated in 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof including that of infrastructure sought to be provided and amount allocated for the plan;

(c) what are the details of the amount released so far, year-wise and the infrastructure created till date;

(d) whether it is also a fact that progress continues to be tardy under the plan thus neglecting coastal security of the country; and

(e) the steps contemplated for speedy implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme was approved in January, 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06, to enhance coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance in the coastal areas.

The Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature and, is being implemented in nine coastal States, *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four Coastal Union Territories, *viz.* Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The Police Stations will be provided with 204 vessels fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment. 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles have also been approved. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc.

The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of

vessels and training of personnel. Under the scheme, funds to the tune of Rs. 1303.57 lakhs were released in 2005-06, Rs. 988.97 lakhs in 2006-07, Rs. 5438.046 lakhs in 2007-08 and Rs. 762.723 lakh in 2008-09 so far.

The present status of infrastructure created so far under the scheme is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(d) The construction activities under the Coastal Security Scheme are being carried out by the Coastal States/UTs. Funds are released on the basis of physical progress made by the States/UTs.

(e) Periodic reviews of implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme is carried out at various levels and need for early completion of construction activities/availability of trained manpower is impressed upon to the Coastal States/UTs. The delivery of interceptor boats to be provided under the Coastal Security Scheme is scheduled to start in April, 2009. The delivery schedule of these interceptor boats has been compressed by six months.

Statement

Status of Physical progress of Coastal Security Scheme on 31.1.2009

State/UT	Coastal Police Stations				
	Sanctioned Nos.		Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress
1	2		3	4	5
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	6	2
	Check-posts	25	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Out-posts	46	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	—	4
	Check-posts	32	9	18	Nil
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	Nil
Goa		3	3	—	1
Karnataka		5	5	4	1
Kerala		8	1	1	—
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	8	12	Nil
	Check-posts	40	Nil	9	19
	Out-posts	12	Nl	2	4
Andhra Pradesh		6	6	6	—
Orissa		5	0	—	2

1	2		3	4	5
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	—	—
	Barracks	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry		1	1	—	—
Lakshadweep		4	4	—	2
Daman and Diu		1	1	—	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Coastal PS	73	55	29	13
	Check-posts	97	9	27	19
	Out-posts	58	Nil	2	4
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil

Steps to resolve border disputes between States

919. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that border disputes amongst some States are continuing since the past several decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the border disputes amongst some States have increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve such border disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) **Maharashtra — Karnataka — Kerala**:

The boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra relates to the claim of Karnataka for the transfer of contiguous Kannada-speaking areas in Maharashtra to Karnataka and the claim of Maharashtra for transfer of Marathi-speaking areas in Karnataka to Maharashtra. Karnataka has also claimed the Taluka of Kasargod in Kerala. The dispute is persisting since 1956. Kerala had not accepted the claim of Karnataka. The Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have taken opposite stands on the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, which had been constituted by the Union Government with a view to settle the boundary dispute.

Punjab — Haryana

The dispute between Punjab and Haryana from 1966 pertains to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and part of Fazilka Tehsil of Punjab to Haryana.